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The *NORTH-CAROLINA*

MAGAZINE;

OR,

UNIVERSAL INTELLIGENCER.

From FRIDAY AUGUST 31, to FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 7, 1764.

A Deſcription of the young Elephant, lately preſented to his Majeſty, *by Capt.* Sampſon, *from* Bengal.

THIS elephant is the more curious, as travellers differ in their deſcrpitions of this animal, ſome affirming that they have no joints in their fore legs, and that they never lie down; while others aſſert, that they are ſo docile, as to lie down, bend the knee, and turn from one ſide to the other, at the command of their keepers. The elephant, indeed, ſleeps ſtanding, but he often reſts, as other quadropeds, and may be taught to lie down to take up his burden.

The largeſt and fineſt elephants in the world are thoſe in the iſland in *Ceylon*; next to them, thoſe of the continent of *India*; and laſtly, the elephant of *Africa*. The *Moors* who deal in theſe animals throughout the *Indies*, have a fixed price for the ordinary ſort, according to their ſize. They meaſure from the nail of the fore foot to the top of the ſhoulder, and for every cubit high they give after the rate of 100*l.* of our money. An *African* elephant of the largeſt ſize meaſures about nine cubits, or thirteen feet and an half in height, and is worth about 900*l.* but if of the breed of *Ceylon*, four times that ſum.

This elephant is of a dark brown, without hair, and is little more than ſix feet high, not being above eight years old. Travellers affirm, that it is fifty or ſixty years before the elephant arrives at his full growth and ſtrength, and that his age is from two to three hundred. Whether they may live in this climate to the full age is not certain; thoſe of them that have been ſeen in *England* have been harraſſed about by ſhowmen, and have rarely lived longer than the year of exhibition. One of them that was ſhewn here ſome years ago, died in *France*, and was diſſected at *Paris*, and a particular deſcription publiſhed in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy, of all the various parts of its body.

The bodies of theſe creatures are heavy and groſs, and far from being beautiful; their eyes are like thoſe of a hog; their legs and feet reſemble columns; thoſe protuberances, like toes, being only raiſed knobs, without joints, conſequently not flexible: They cannot turn their necks, or bend their heads, but this defect is ſufficiently ſupplied by the agility of the trunk, which reaches to the ground, and tho' of a vaſt ſize, they yet can take up with it even a grain of muſtard. With this member they eat, drink, ſmell, taſte, and fight; their ears are large, and hang upon their ſhoulders, and what is remarkable, there is a little cavity behind them, covered with a thin parchment-like membrane, which if by any accident wounded, the animal certainly dies. At the corners of the mouth, which is proportionably ſmall to their bulk, grow too large tuſhes, which, in the male, ſhoot out to an enormous ſize, weighing 150 weight, and extending upwards to the height of ſix or ſeven feet, between theſe the trunk is ſituated; but theſe tuſhes rarely exceed a foot in the females. Their food, in the woods where they are bred wild, is graſs, ſugar-canes, the green ſhoots of trees, or whatever elſe of the vegetable kind they can find. Corn and rice they are exceedingly fond of, and when tamed, will eat hay, oats, *&c.* like other cattle.

While in their wild ſtate they are exceedingly fierce, and are not eaſily ſubdued; but the vaſt price they bring in the eaſtern countries has encouraged a race of hardy hunters to undertake the taſk, and theſe have deviſed various ways to attain their end. In *Ceylon*, *Achen*, and other *Indian* governments, hunting the elephant is a royal diverſion, attended with incredible expence; but the moſt natural and eaſy way of catching and taming them, is, by training a number of female elephants to traverſe the woods, and decoy the males to ſtables prepared on purpoſe for their reception, where having firſt ſecured them with ropes, chains, *&c.* they, by degrees, ſo break their ſpirits, that they are at length eaſily trained to labour or war.

Tavernier reports, that the male being once thus decoyed, will never again meddle with the female; yet being ſometimes provoked by luſtful rage, on ſuch occaſions they become extremely miſchevious. The manner of catching the wild elephant, as deſcribed by this traveller in his tour thro' *Golconda*, is this: 'The huntſmen cut walks in the woods where 'elephants reſort, and digging deep Pits in 'them at proper diſtances, lay boughs over 'them, which they cover with earth. Being 'thus prepared, they begin their diverſion with 'hollowing and drums, and having thus rouſ-'ed them, they purſue them with pikes illum-'ed with fire, of which theſe animals have a 'remarkable dread, till they fall into the pits. 'In the end, the hunters bind their feet and 'trunks, and ſo take them: Yet, adds he, 'ſome eſcape from theſe ſnares, who are ever 'after ſo miſtruſtful, that with a bough in 'their trunks, they will examine every ſtep 'they take, and it is impoſſible ever to catch 'them a ſecond time. Such as they catch 'they couple to two tame ones on each ſide, 'and ſet ſix men about them with lighted tor-'ches, to talk to them, and give them meat; 'and if they refuſe their food, the men order 'tame ones to beat them with their trunks, 'and teach them obedience.

We have already mentioned the elephants of *Ceylon* as ſuperior to all others, and cannot omit what *Tavernier* obſerves of the force of inſtinct, in confirmation, of this precedency. His words are very remarkable; 'One thing, 'ſays he, I will tell you, hardly to be believed, '*but that which is a certain truth*, which is, 'that when any other king, or Rajah, has 'one of theſe elephants of *Ceylon*, if they bring 'them among any other breed in any other 'place whatever, ſo ſoon as the other ele-'phants behold the *Ceylon* elephants, *by an 'inſtinct of nature*, they do them reverence, 'by laying their trunks upon the ground, and 'raiſing them up again.' This report of a modern traveller, if not founded on what the Antients have ſaid of the ſagacity of this animal, is a ſtrong circumſtance in favour of their relations, many of which are ſo incredible that we forbear to mention them, as utterly beyond the bounds of ordinary belief.

On theſe relations, however, Mr. *Pope* has formed an obſervation.

How inſtinct varies in the grov'ling ſwine
Compar'd, half reas'ning elephant, with thine!

And, indeed, it is univerſally allowed that this creature, after being once tamed, becomes ſo extremely docile, generous, and affectionate, and diſcovers a ſenſe ſo much ſuperior to the common race of beaſts, that it can ſcarce be diſtinguiſhed from human reaſon.

It is aſſerted by an author of ſome rank, upon the concurrent teſtimony of travellers of all nations antient and modern, that this creature is capable of fidelity, gratitude, and affection; the laſt to ſuch a degree, as to diſcover deep affliction for the Loſs of a benefactor; and ſtill more, if to the violence of that luſtful rage, of which we have already ſpoken, his benefactor, as it frequently happens, has fallen a ſacrifice.

The chaſtity too of the elephant has been much admired; for it is reported, that if his mate dies, he never makes a ſecond choice; and his modeſty has been celebrated by *Ælian*, who tells it as a known fact to all *Rome*, that an elephant covered his miſtreſs and her lover with a garment, as if by that action he meant to have taught them more decency, at laſt in his preſence.

Female tenderneſs and affection is ſtill more conſpicuous in the elephant, not to its young only, but to the wounded and helpleſs: One of theſe, ſeeing her young caught, threw herſelf into the ſame pit, and periſhed rather than give it up: But this material affection the elephant inherits in common with other animals. What is peculiar to that race, if *Ælian* may be credited, is, that they carry food to the ſick in the woods, herbs to cure the malady; and if, notwithſtanding all their care, death enſues, they will cover the body with boughs and leaves

leaves, that it may not be mangled and eaten by ravenous beaſts.

Inſtances of all the rational qualities here ſpoken of, are frequent in the hiſtories of this creature; and it were needleſs to trouble our readers with ſtories that exceed belief, when there are many curious particulars to mention that are authenticated beyond a doubt.

In the courts of the *Indian* kings they are taught to pay reverence to their ſovereign whenever they approach his preſence. In the hour of battle, when they are trained for war, they will ruſh upon the enemy, as if conſcious of their ſuperior ſtrength, and beat down all before them. The natural dread of fire, which is ſo remarkably diſcoverable in their wild ſtate, has been overcome in them, and they have even been known to brave the hotteſt fire of the enemy's artillery.

'*Beauleu*, in his voyage to the *Eaſt-Indies*, 'tells us, that the king of *Achen* places his 'whole ſtrength in 900 elephants, which are 'bred to tread fire under their feet, and to 'be unmoved at the ſhot of cannon, and like-'wiſe to ſalute the king when they paſs by 'his apartments, by bending their knees, and 'raiſing their trunks three times.' This voyager adds, to the catalogue of their rational faculties, that they are influenced by exemplary puniſhment; and gives an inſtance of the fact from their behaviour on the following occaſion: 'The King of *Achen*, ſays, he, having 'ordered the embarkation of an hundred 'elephants for the ſiege of *Debly*, when 'they were brought to the coaſt, not one of 'them would enter the ſhip: The king being 'acquainted with their behaviour, went in 'perſon to the ſhore, and after expreſſing his 'paſſion and rage at their diſobedience, or-'dered one of them to be cut aſunder in the 'preſence of the reſt; on which they all pea-'ceably embarked, and were more than ordi-'narily tractable during the whole voyage.'

The female elephant goes ſixteen or eighteen months with young, which, when brought forth, is no bigger than a calf. The udder, contrary to that of other quadrupeds, is between the fore-legs; and the manner of copulation is entirely ſingular: The female gathers a bed of leaves in ſome thick cover or ſecret place, lays herſelf down, and by a peculiar call which nature has given her, invites her mate to come where ſhe is; and this he does with ſuch ſoftneſs and ſecrecy, that, as *Beauleu* reports, the trampling of his feet is no more to be heard than the tripping of a rat; and they are extremely jealous of being diſcovered upon theſe occaſions; their caution, however, in this reſpect, is not peculiar to their ſpecies; for I have heard very old keepers declare, that though they have taken much pains to ſatisfy their curioſity, yet, with all their vigilance, they could never ſee the deer couple: And further, that ſuch a diſcovery would probably be fatal to the diſcoverer, as the buck would certainly kill a looker on, if not prevented by ſtratagem or ſuperior force.

The Remainder of the NORTH BRITON,
No. LXV. *began in our laſt.*

IF the national outcry againſt Lord *B—e* was, that he might ſurrender his power to ſuch men, it was indeed a fooliſh clamour. But, Sir, I would remind my countrymen, that the national diſcontent was not that Lord *B—e* was in power, but that Mr. *P—tt* was not in power; we ſaw Lord *B—e* in power with Mr. *P—tt*. Mr. *P—tt* I aver, called him forth into place, and none were diſſatisfied. The general diſcontent, I repeat it, was not that Lord *B——e was* employed, but that Mr. *P—tt* was *not* employed. I have already ſaid, that my Lord *B——e* has made the experiment; he retired from all office; his retreat was to no purpoſe; the blunders of his ſucceſſors increaſed the clamours of the people. Lord *B——e* then lately purſued another meaſure. He treated with Mr. *P—tt*. I would aſk, who, except Mr. *G—ville*, and L. *H—x*, but was rejoiced when he heard, that his M—y had condeſcended to receive his old ſervants again. It is indeed very true, that Lord *B—e* never conſulted the triumvirate in this meaſure; but, Sir, he conſulted that great perſonage, whoſe quiet, whoſe good, it was his duty above all men to conſult. Mr. *P--tt* was admitted to a conference that did him moſt certainly great honour; both the parties retired from the conference ſatisfied, and pleaſed with each other: This was on the *Saturday*. And now, Sir, appeared the prudence of Lord *B--e* in not having truſted thoſe again who had ſo often betrayed him before; for in the little interval between *Saturday* and *Monday*, when the formalities only were to be accompliſhed; in this little interval, thoſe who had

had been first the tools and instruments, and afterwards the scourge of Lord *B--e*'s ambition, found means to frustrate all that Lord's labour to restore peace and quiet to his country. You will observe, that I do not pretend to tell you the conversation that passed in secret between a K——— and his subject; this is a point too nice to trifle with in a news paper. I honour Mr. *P--tt* greatly for his respectful silence, which all the slander heaped on him does not provoke him to break through. If it should be a question in a certain assembly, Who advised the continuance of certain people in power? Mr. *P--tt* may be called upon, and will then be bound to declare all that passed. But I see that, with a dignity that shews him worthy of his Prince's confidence, he scorns to divulge one single phrase or expression that passed in private. No, his conduct to his Prince is not like that of those who, while they affect to support the crown, really disgrace royalty, by idly and wontonly handling about pretended speeches, to be canvassed by vulgar indiscretion.

I know not whether to condemn the impudence or the folly of their manifesto, in threatening Lord *B—e* with an impeachment. I agree with them, that an impeachment is not improbable against the makers of the peace; but I think such a measure can no more affect the late First Lord of the Treasury, than the present First Lord. The present First Lord had too much sense, I own, not to discern the badness of the peace; but, alas, he had not enough——enough to oppose it, nor courage enough to make it, and therefore meanly left his post, and retired to an inferior department of the state, till the service of danger was over. But it will be said that Lord *B—e* had so great a share in this M——y's counsels, that he too is answerable: I think he was an accomplice: But, in the name of common sense, are the principals in that bad work so bold as to threaten him with the danger, and so weak as to think themselves safe? Was it Lord *B--e* or Lord *H———*, who, *ex officio*, signed the peace? Was it Lord *B--e* or a noble D—— who negotiated the peace? Had not the word *Impeachment* been named in the *Manifesto*, I had avoided it. Let me advise the good partners to be cautious how they accustom our ears to the measure of an Impeachment.

I shall only add, that Lord *B--e* has still one game to play for his own safety, for his master's ease, and for his country's good. It is, to refute the impudent slanders of those, who would persuade his M——y that his honour is concerned in not indulging the voice of the people. The object of the country is to see a fixed administration in such hands, that we may be assured the peace, such as it is, may be turned most to advantage. The world is convinced, that employing Mr. *P—tt* is the only method of doing that; and if Lord *B- e* is satisfied hereafter to remain an ornament of the court, out of office, after performing this service he will be a most respectable character. I hope Mr. *P--tt* will not be frightened with what weak people talk of consistency; let him remember, that the object of his country's wishes is to see him, and such as he can confide in, employed.

M. E.

The CHOICE of a HUSBAND.

THE task how difficult and nice,
T' instruct the fair in Hymen's choice;
To curb the thoughtless giddy maid,
And make her list to reason's aid:
Reason, whose fett'ring shackles bind
The thought, when roving, unconfin'd;
That checks the lover's headstrong rounds,
And points where truest bliss abounds.

The fav'rite idol of each lass,
Is that in which she sees her face;
And females most exert their care
When patching cheeks, or curling hair;
Dress, pleasantry, and show,
Is all they're taught, and all they know:
On pride and fashon so intent,
On folly so entirely bent;
'Tis question whether one in ten
Knows how to spell her name:--what then!
She's been three years, or more, at school,
And learn'd to compliment by rule:
Learn'd how to dress, and how to dance;
Can tell what mode came last from France;
Can cut a fowl the modish way,
And knows the art of drinking tea.
On these acquirements, when compounded,
Is female education grounded.

Ladies there is some better part,
Than frantic whims, and gaudy art;
Than pamper'd pride and vanity,
Dwells in your looks, and courts the eye.
A brighter spark of sense refin'd,
Seems mildly glowing in your mind.

Blind

Blind to the foibles of your ſex,
Unſkill'd in all the artful tricks;
Unpractis'd in the belle's intrigues,
The wanton's ſmiles, the coquet's leagues,
The whining of the inſincere,
And all the follies of the fair.
Your charms, what youth will not explore,
And ſue and ſigh for ſomething more!
But let ſlow caution be your guide,
Nor hurry to be made a bride;
No haſty marriage celebrate;
Such often are bewail'd too late:
A cool, deliberate, cautious choice,
precedes a round of laſting joys.
The ſuiter's heart's a puzzling maze,
Of which Time makes the beſt diſplays;
Time will unmaſk each falſe diſguiſe,
And ſhew where ev'ry failure lies.
Diſcretely love, nor dare to truſt
Your heart, till you have prov'd him juſt;
If trial marks him out a fop,
Diſband him, and acquaintance drop;
His wit, if any ſuch you'll find,
Seek it in's dangling tail behind:
You'll ſee it in his powder'd hair,
Or ſmell it in the eſſence there;
Elſe ſearch his ſnuff box, this is full
As likely place as in his ſkull.
He's fooliſh, light, effeminate,
And all that women ought to hate:
Avoid the addreſſes of the rake,
He'll but a ruſtic huſband make;
Or only tell you, what before
He's ſighing told a thouſand more:
If once you meet, when prov'd him ſuch,
Believe me, 'tis a time too much.
Nor in Hymenean rites engage
With thoughtleſs youth, or wrinkled age:
Tho, in a ſtraight you'll act the beſt,
Of evils two to chuſe the leaſt.
Fix not your confidence on thoſe
Who bind their promiſes with vows;
Deceit lurks underneath the cloak,
And truth, when ſworn, is ſooneſt broke,
But when, by long experience try'd,
You've found a man averſe to pride;
Found one whoſe unaffected ſenſe,
Can overlook a ſmall offence;
Whoſe loſt, domeſtic, gentle ſway,
will make it pleaſure to obey;
Whoſe breaſt with paſſion never boils,
Whoſe eaſy nature ever ſmiles
At all the follies that are ſeen
Over the female ſex to reign:
When you have fathom'd well his mind,
His morals proved, and found him kind;
Experienc'd honour, virtue, truth,
And beſt of manners in the youth:
Then love in earneſt:--truſt thy charms,
Securely in his faithful arms:
Bluſh not to lull him on thy breaſt,
And make him bleſs, and doubly bleſt!

Epſom G. HAYDEN.

NEWS.

WARSAW, May 12,

NO ſitting has been held ſince the 7th. Every thing is in ſuſpence, and this is perhaps the beſt ſituation in which Poland can be in the preſent circumſtances.

Hague, May 26. Our politicians here are wholly at a loſs to account, why, in the midſt of a profound peace, the naval armaments, both of France and England, ſhould be carried on with ſuch uncommon vigour. They think they ſee in the extraordinary activity exerted by both ſides on this occaſion, ſomething more than the bare reſtoration of their marine, or even the prudent precautions uſually taken in times of tranquility not to be unprepared for another war, by ſuffering the national ſtrength to decay. They never remember ſo much vigilance diſplayed by the great officers at the head of theſe departments before. The Duke de Choiſeul's ſecond viſit to all the ſea-ports of France alarms them. The many new ſhips of war already built, with the orders iſſued out for conſtruction of more; the preparation of their fortreſſes, the reviews in the plains of Sablons, the great attention paid to their finances, the demand juſt made from Sweden, for her ſtipulated ſubſidy of a thouſand men, the military preparations making in the principal ports belonging to the other branches of the united Houſe of Bourbon, are by ſeveral conſidered as many indications of a rankling jealouſy, which may ſhortly break forth into an open and extenſive war. The report of a miſunderſtanding, and the preſent critical ſtate of the affairs of Poland, in their opinions, confirm theſe conjectures, and may ſoon blow up the kindling embers into a violent flame.

LONDON, *May* 21.

They write from Ferrol, that 24 exceeding large iron chains, of ſeveral tons each, are now getting ready to be ſhipped for the Havannah, in order to

fortify

fortify ſome of their principal harbours in the W. Indies. Theſe chains are extended acroſs the mouth of the harbours, and being hove up tight, by means of proper engines, render the entrance of an enemy's ſhip very difficult, if not impoſſible.

By letters from Marſeilles we are made acquainted with the two following extraordinary facts: Firſt, About the beginning of March laſt, a girl was born at Puget, a village in the dioceſe of Toulon, whoſe whole face reſembles that of an hare, excepting her ears; but the hind part of her head is the ſame as other childrens. Her whole body is well ſhaped. She is fair, and in perfect health; but they deferred baptiſing her for three days, on account of this unnatural reſemblance. Her mother, who is a country woman about twenty five years of age, declared that ſhe had a ſtrong inclination to eat the raw head of of a hare, which her huſband brought home in the beginning of her pregnancy, but that ſhe could not perſuade herſelf to confeſs this unaccountable propenſity.

2d. The wife of a rich merchant who attended maſs every day, conſtantly diſtributed her charity to a poor man, who ſtood at the door, and had loſt his right arm. She was ſoon after brought to bed of a ſon, who wanted his right hand; and this accident was attributed to having been frequently ſtruck at the maimed appearance of the poor man. Her ſon has been lately married to a rich and amiable lady, who was brought to bed, within the year, of a daughter, who wanted the ſame hand her father did. Our correſpondent adds, that he had often ſeen the father play at cards, and that he ſhuffled and managed them with as much readineſs and dexterity as if he had the uſe of both his hands; which he did by putting the cards under the ſleeve of his coat on the right ſide.

Extract of a Letter from Hamburgh, May 15.

"All our accounts from Warſaw ſhew, that the true ſtate of affairs there has been, hitherto, in a great meaſure concealed from all but a very few perſons, who are more immediately concerned in the ſecret tranſactions of the Primate's cabinet, and will probably be concealed until the day of election. Diſſimulation and caballing never ran ſo high as on the preſent occaſion, and it is even ſaid, with confidence, that ſtrong parties are forming ſecretly in favour of a Prince, who ſcarcely appears in the character of a candidate. It has been affirmed in ſeveral papers, that Count Branicki, the grand General of the Crown, has declared himſelf in favour of Count Poniatowſki; but this wants confirmation. That Nobleman, indeed, has taken ſeveral ſteps that ſeemed to diſcover a good underſtanding with the illuſtrious candidate now mentioned; but it is now ſaid, that theſe ſteps have been only deſigned to amuſe the agents of Berlin, and principally the armies of Ruſſia, to throw them into a ſtate of ſecurity, and put them off their guard. Count Branicki's motions are ſaid to be directed by an intriguing Princeſs, whoſe conſort would willingly exchange a ducal Crown (which with reſpect to him is become merely titular) for a Royal one; and it is alledged, that the Courts of France and Vienna negotiate under hand, either for that Prince or for one of his houſe. It is remarkable, that theſe Courts, ſo far from declaring themſelves in favour of a Piaſt, or native of Poland, have declared, on the contrary, that they look upon the Republick as abſolutely free to chooſe their King without any limitation or reſtriction whatſoever, that by the laws and conſtitutions of Poland, no candidate is excluded, which the Republick may think proper to elect, and that all excluſions and limitations, made previouſly to the election, are inconſiſtent with the liberty and independency of the Republick. Beſides, all conſiderations of a political kind unite to incline the Court of Vienna, at leaſt, to the houſe of Saxony. The Courts of Ruſſia and Berlin ſeem to ſuſpect the ſecret negotiations here hinted at, ſince they have ſent new inſtructions to their Miniſters, to declare that they will look upon the election of a foreign Prince, with the higheſt diſapprobation. This declaration has been made already to the Primate, who thereupon has charged ſome of the principal Senators to confer with the Grand General of the Crown, upon the occaſion. In the mean time we learn, that all was in motion when the poſt left Warſaw the 7th Inſtant. The Primate had ordered all the merchants of that city to keep their ſhops ſhut during the Diet of convocation, from an apprehenſion of the tumults that are known to attend the meeting of that aſſembly. Prince Czatorinſky had ſent 800 men to the Palatine of Ruſſia, Grand Marſhal of the Tribunal of Kaptur. The army of the Crown was at the gates, and two ſeparate bodies of Ruſſians, commanded by the Generals Daſkow and Chomatau, and conſiſting of Dragoons, Cuiraſſiers, Engineers and Coſſacks, were encamped under the walls, and covered with ſtrong retrenchments to ſecure them againſt any ſudden attack. On the 7th the Diet was opened, and in the morning permiſſion was given the Nuncios to chooſe a new Marſhal in the place of Count Malakowſky; the ſabres were drawn upon this occaſion, but, after ſome violent debates, Prince Adam Czartorinſky, General of Podolia, and Knight of the Ruſſian order of St. Andrew, was declared duly elected. This is ſuppoſed to be a favourable beginning for Count Poniatowſky.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 13.

Yeſterday Se'enight the Brig Diſpatch, Capt. Gifford, arrived here in 29 Days from Dominico.—The following are the Particulars of the Affair relating to Meſſieurs Forſey's Brig of New-London, on the Coaſt of Africa, viz. On the 19th of June came into St. Dominigo, the Boat and Crew that belonged to the

the ſaid Brig, Capt Gould, late Maſter, who gave this Account: That on the 13th Day of May, as they were weighing Anchor at Senegal, bound to Goree, and having on board 43 Slaves, they ſuddenly roſe and killed Captain Gould, and two of his Men, on the Quarter-Deck: That on the Remainder of the Crew's running aft, thinking to ſecure the Arm Cheſt the Negroes fled below, where being inſtantly confined, the Veſſel came off the Coaſt, deſigned for the Weſt-Indies, under the command of George Taggot, who then commenced Maſter, the Mate having been turned out by Capt. Gould, ſoon after they left New-London. That the Negroes roſe a ſecond Time, at Sea, and killed the Carpenter, when the Whitemen were obliged to fire, killing eight Slaves downright, then doubly barricaded the reſt. That they afterwards put into St. Thomas's, where Taggot was encouraged by a Spaniard to go down to Porto Rico to ſell the Negroes, and he ſet ſail directly; but on his Arrival the Spaniard put the trick on him, by firſt going a board with a Number, under Pretence of Trade, ſeizing the Veſſel, and carrying the Crew into his Boat, with Intent to impriſon them on Shore: That on their Way thither the Engliſhmen ran off with the Boat down to Mona, where they landed the Spaniard who gave the Encouragement; from thence they went to St. Domingo, and ſome of them afterwards proceeded to Jamaica to give Information; but the Brig and Cargo, we are told, are confiſcated by the Tenor of Treaties.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 9.

From Carliſle we have the following melancholy intelligence, viz. That on Sunday, the Twenty ſecond ult. two or three Indians were ſeen near Fort Loudoun: That on the Wedneſday following, as a Woman, named Cunningham, big with Child, was going from her own Houſe to one Juſtice Mc Dowell's, about two Miles below Loudoun, ſhe was met with by the Savages, who murdered, ſcalped, and otherwiſe moſt horridly abuſed her, ripping her Belley open, and taking out the Child, which they left lying beſide her: That another Woman, named Jamieſon, was miſſing, ſuppoſed to be carried off: That on the Twenty-ſixth of July, in the Forenoon, the Enemy came upon a School-houſe, on Conecocheague Creek, about Twelve or Fifteen Miles from Fort Loudoun, in the very Heart of the Settlement, where they killed and ſcalped the Maſter, one Brown, and Nine of his Scholars: That there were four more belonging to the School, who, it is thought were made priſoners, as they had not been heard of: That this bloody Maſſacre was firſt diſcovered by a Man paſſing by, who, hearing no Noiſe in the School, went in, and ſaw the Maſter lying ſcalped, with his Bible under his Arm: That one of the Scholars was then alive (but died ſoon after) who told him, there were four Indians who were not ſeen till they entered the Houſe: That two of the Childred then murdered, belonged to an unhappy Man, who had four others carried off by the Savages laſt War: That ſeveral ſmall Parties of the Enemy were ſaid to be ſeen in that Settlement: And that a Stroke ſtruck ſo far in the ſettled Part of the Country, it was feared, would occaſion many of the Inhabitants to leave their Places.

We have likewiſe Advice from Carliſle, that one Enſign Smith (a brave young Man, and who had been Priſoner ſome Years among the Indians) went out, with ſeven Men, as a ſcalping Party: That travelled Seventy Miles below Fort Pitt, till they came to a Place called Crow's Town, on the Ohio, which they found abandoned, and the Houſes burnt: That the Houſes on Beaver Creek were likewiſe deſerted, but not deſtroyed: And that they found a few tracks, but did not ſee an Indian but one, during their fatiguing March, watching a working Party at Fort Pitt, who they tried to come up with, but could not.

Tueſday laſt the Ship Chance, Captain Smith, arrrved here from Rotterdam with Palatines.

Advertiſements.

AT a Veſtry held at the Church in Newbern, for *Chriſt-Church* Pariſh, in *Craven* County, on the 30th Day of *Auguſt* laſt, it was then ordered, That all perſons having any Claim againſt ſaid Pariſh, do exhibit the ſame to the ſaid Veſtry on Thurſday the 4th of *October* next, at the Church aforeſaid: At which Time and Place the former Churchwardens, and all Perſons who may have any Monies in their Hands belonging to ſaid Pariſh, are requeſted to attend and ſettle their Accounts, as the VESTRY will then ſit to tranſact the Parothial Buſineſs. JOHN SMITH, *Clk.* Veſtry.

To be SOLD,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing 520 Acres, lying in *Chowan* County, pleaſantly ſituated on *Edenton* Bay, and divided from the Town Lands, by a ſmall Creek: There is a genteel Dwelling-Houſe, with all convenient Out-Houſes on it, being the Seat of the late Hon. *John Rieuſſett*, Eſq. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to

John Harvey,
Joſeph Heaves, } *Executors.*
Samuel Swift, }

September, 7, 1764.

JUST imported, and to be ſold, by the Subſcriber very cheap, for ready Money or Produce, a parcel of likely healthy young Negroes.

Samuel Cornell.

Newbern, Sept. 7. 1764.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be

PUBLISHED,

A Collection of all the Acts of ASSEMBLY of this Province, in Force and Uſe, from the firſt Settlement of the Province in the Year 1715, to the Year 1751; being a complete Reviſal of the Laws publiſhed by the Commiſſioners ſome Years ago, down to that Time. This Work is deſigned as the Frſt Volume of a complete Sett of all the Laws of the Province down to the preſent Time, the Second Volume from the Year 1751, to the preſent Time, being already publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printer hereof. In this WORK, all the repealed Laws, and thoſe that have had their Effect, expired, or obſolete, will be left out, all but the Titles, with marginal Notes and References, ſhewing when repealed, or how otherwiſe provided for. To which will be added, a complete General Index to both Volumes; with all the CHARTERS granted to the Province by King *CHARLES* the Second. Perſons inclinable to have them bound and Lettered, by applying to the Printer hereof, ſhall have their Orders immediately complied with.

For *ANTIGUA*, Directly,

The Sloop TRYAL,

JOHN SCOTT, COMMANDER:

NOW lying at NEWBERN; very well accommodated for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage, enquire of the Maſter, at Richard Ellis's, Merchant, in NEWBERN.

Juſt PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at the *Printing-Office* in NEWBERN, *Price* 3s.

THE JOURNAL of the Houſe of Aſſembly, at the laſt Seſſion at *Wilmington*.

ALSO,

THE Acts of Aſſembly, paſſed laſt Seſſions, at *Wilmington*.

Cuſtom-Houſe, London, Nov. 25, 1765.

THE Honourable Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, having been inform'd that Compoſitions have been frequently enter'd into for the Duties impoſed by the Acts of 6 *Geo.* II. payable to his Majeſty at the Ports of *America*, give this Publick Notice, That whoever will make Diſcovery of any Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall have been guilty of entering into, or conniving at ſuch Compoſitions, to *John Temple*, Eſq; or *Peter Randolph*, Eſq; Surveyors-General of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in *North-America*, or other Principal Officer of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, the Collector, or Comptroller, of any Port, except the Port where ſuch Fraud was enter'd into, ſo that the Parties offending may be convicted thereof, and the Duties recover'd to the Crown, ſhall receive One Third Part of the Duties ſo recover'd.

STOLEN or Strayed, a light Bay Horſe, with black Mane and Tail, about 14 Hands high, ſome Saddle Spots on his Back, and branded on the mounting Buttock with the Letters I. S. The Perſon who brings the ſaid Horſe to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive *Forty Shillings* Reward; or whoever will give Information where he is to be found, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward. *P. G.*

To be LETT for any Term of Years,

THE Ferry and Plantation whereon the Subſcriber now lives, known by the Name of Graves's Ferry, near Newbern. The Plantation is in good Order for Cropping. I will oblige myſelf to keep the Ferry well provided with good Boats. Any Perſon inclinable to rent ſaid Ferry, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber on the Premiſes. *Richard Graves.*

Lately PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD at the *Printing Office* in

NEWBERN;

A Collection of all the ACTS OF ASSEMBLY of the Province of *North Carolina*, in Force and Uſe, ſince the Reviſal of the LAWS in the Year 1751: Together with an exact Table. To which is prefixed, a Liſt of the Names of thoſe Gentlemen who ſubſcribed for the BOOK.

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